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Public Officers and Prize Fights.

Legal proof of an intent to violate the law may be difficult to procure, but there can be little doubt that the pugilistic contest which has been arranged between Cornerr and Mirchell at Coney Island in December next, is designed to be, and will be in fact, if allowed to take place, such a combat as is forbidden by the statute of this State against prize fighting.

Under these circumstances it is a matter of serious reproach to Kings county that a number of Justices of the Peace and Police Justices are concerned in the affair as active promoters or defenders and apologists.

No matter how entertaining or interesting prize fights may be to some portions of the community, the people of this State do not want any within their territorial boundaries; nor do they want their public fficers to wink at violations of the law in this respect.

The petty magistrates of Brooklyn and Gravesend who are more prominent in pugilistic circles than anywhere else are bringing their offices into public contempt, and are doing serious injury to the Demoeratic party, to which they claim to belong, by identifying themselves with the projected prize fight in December.

Their extraordinary conduct makes it important that the Democratic candidate for Sheriff in Kings county shall be a man who has no affiliations with the pugillatic element, and who may be relied upon to enforce the law against prize fighting. not merely in a perfunctory and ineffectual manner, but with all the might of his pow arful office.

Silver and the Senate.

A newspaper of this city vilifies Senator CAMERON because of his speech in the Senete against the Silver Purchase Repeal bill and it asks the Republicans of Pennsylvania "how they feel to see their State, in the person of a Republican Senator representing it, allied with the sage-brush and mining-camp States of the Rocky Mountains in an effort to paralyze the industries of Pennsylvania-and the country-by way of compelling the Government to buy the product

In our opinion, Senator Cameron is utterly wrong in his opposition to the Repeal bill. We are sorry, for the sake of a sound currency and for his own sake, that he has put himself on that side. Whether he represents or does not repre sent the opinion of the Republicans of Pennsylvania on the question, we do not know, and nobody else knows. The ques tion has not been referred to them, and they have rendered no judgment on it one way or the other. It was not a question ch came before the people at the last ection, for both parties dodged it. The lanks on the subject of silver in both the Democratic and the Republican platforms were evasive. Neither party committed tself to any definite silver policy, and there was no practical difference between what both parties said to cover their indecision.

The Democratic platform was decisive as to silver, so far as to "denounce the Republican legislation known as the SHERMAN act of 1890, as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its repeal; but it accompanied that particular denunciation with this general declaration:

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage; but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrins and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through inter national agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as aball insure the maintenance of the parity of She two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in payment of debts; and Fademand that all paper currency shall be kept at

The Democratic Senators who are oppos ing the Repeal bill, do so by interpreting this rather enigmatical utterance to mean that the stoppage of silver purchase should be accompanied by "safeguards of legislation" for the benefit of silver. They con tend that if bare repeal is enacted, the consequence will be the practical demonetization of silver; and in so contending they may be right. Hence in opposing such re peal, they argue, and unquestionably they believe, that they are obeying the spirit of the Chicago platform. They are unsound, but they are honest.

The Republican platform was to the same effect, and almost in the same words, except so far as concerns the repeal of the SHERMAN law:

"The Republican party demands the use of both gold and sliver as standard money, with such restric tions and under such provisions, to be desermined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the rity of values of the two metals, so that the phasing and debt-paying power of the of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal."

Both parties, therefore, were pronounced in their general advocacy of bimetallism. but they were equally evasive regarding the particular methods of establishing it Both left open to their partisans the wide difference of opinion which is manifested by each in this present Congress. The SHEBMAN law was passed by a Republican Congress against the united Democratic opposition; but now, although the repeal of the law was not called for by the Republi can platform, the great majority of the Republicans in the House have voted for its unconditional repeal. Though the Democratic platform denounced the law and though it was passed against the will of the Democrats, the Democratic majority for such repeal was small. It is supposed that in the Senate the majority of the Republi cans will vote for such repeal, if they are compelled to vote on the question, but the majority of Democrats may be against it. demanding that the "safeguards of legislation" shall accompany repeal.

It is therefore false that by agreeing with the silver State Senators, Mr. CAMERON allies himself specially " with the sage-brush and mining-camp States." The opposition to unconditional repeal comes also from Senators of the West and of the South, who do not represent silver-mining States, and who base their opposition on other grounds than the selfish advantage of their constituencies. They are honest and able men governed by their convictions of what is for the financial welfare of the whole country. We reject their arguments as unsound. We are convinced that they

are opposing the true interests of the country, of their own States, and of all the States, whether silver-producing or not. We think that obedience to the Chicago platform, or to the party and popular man late, requires first the repeal of the purchase clause of the SHERMAN law, and subsequently the provision of "safeguards of legislation." We believe that to-day the majority of the people desire unconditional repeal as a necessary step toward financial and industrial health. But we recognize the right of these Senators to disagree with us; and we do not question that they are influenced solely by patriotic and conscientious motives and a pure sense of their legislative duty, in the disagreement Neither can any Republican or any Democrat justly accuse Senator Cameron of misuse of his place and his privilege, or treachery to the declared principles of his party, because he agrees with those Democrats and Republicans who disagree with us on the question of repeal. His party platform left this question open to be determined by each legislator as his indi-

vidual judgment might dictate. The attempt to bulldoze Senators by im pugning their motives concerning a far reaching question in the complicated and debatable subject of finance and currency is an outrage against our institutions. They are in the Senate to use their own best judgment, when they are not under the instruction and restraint of a declared and definite party policy as to the measures before them. Moreover, the attempt at bulldozing is never successful with the sort men who get to the Senate. It does not wrk. Such assaults as that of the paper we have quoted, so far as they have any effect end to degrade the whole controversy.

Mr. Gladstone on the Lords.

The speech which Mr. GLADSTONE delivered on Wednesday evening at Edinburgh was looked forward to with lively interest, because it was uncertain how far he would support the demand for the mending or ending of the House of Lords, put for ward in the manifesto of the National-Liberal Federation and vigorously pressed by many Radical newspapers.

If his speech has been correctly reported by telegraph, it is scarcely calculated to please the Radicals, for he evidently does not favor a movement against the upper House at this time. That such a position should be taken by one who is acknowledged, even by his enemies, to be the shrewdest of political strategists, is due probably to a recognition of the fact that, in this instance, the Lords have an advantage which they have never before pos-sessed when in conflict with the Commons; for they now have behind them a majority of the elected representatives of the voters of Great Britain, and it remains to be seen whether that majority will not bear the test of another general election. If, as the result of such a test, Mr. GLADSTONE shall have at his back not only a majority of Irish, Welsh, and Scottish members, but also a majority of English members. the proper time will have arrived to speak of transforming or abolishing the House of Lords, should it again venture to obstruct the flat of the people. It is Mr. GLADSTONE'S present business to see that the coming test is applied under conditions favorable to his party, and, to that end, he scouts the unconstitutional notion that the Lords can compel an immediate dissolution, and announces his purpose to proceed with measures framed to meet the vishes and gain the confidence of the mass of the electors of Great Britain. By the speech in which such intentions are declared, it is not the Radicals only who will be disappointed, for both what Mr. GLAD-STONE means to do and what, for the

moment, he means to leave undone, are the opposite of what the Unionists desire. But, while on grounds of political expediency Mr. GLADSTONE is disposed to eave the Lords alone until the verdict of the nation has been pronounced at a new election, he leaves them in no doubt as to the penalty with which a second attempt to thwart the Commons will be visited. There is an implied threat in his language on this subject, and no one who has marked the recent outgivings of Unionist newspapers and speakers will deny that the threat was called for. No sooner did the Unionists discover that the Government would not regard the rejection of the Home Rule bill by the Lords as a sufficient cause, or, indeed, as any cause at all, for an appeal to the country, than they began to pave the way for a second recourse to the obstructive powers of the upper House in the event of Mr. GLADSTONE'S triumph at the next general election. For, say they, it is only when a reference is made to the people of the specific question of home rule inconfused with other issues, that the response can be explicit and peremptory, and, therefore, binding on the upper House. Should Mr. GLADSTONE, so they argue, go to the country on a number of issues, among which that of home rule might be the least interesting to English voters, the expression of confidence which he might obain would have no distinct and decisive bearing on the Irish question, and, therefore, the Lords would be justified in again opposing the separatist programme. It is this ultimate move in the Unionist programme which Mr. GLADSTONE has in view when he reminds the Lords that their chamber rejected the Reform bill in 1831, and yet, six months afterward, were coerced into passing it by the threat of a wholesale creation of new peers. That such a creation would be reasonable, even on the enormous scale that might be required to overcome the Tory majority in the upper House, Mr. GLADSTONE demonstrates by an argument, which, so far as we know, is new. What, he asks, is the penalty inflicted upon the majority of the House of Commons for rejecting a measure which, as a subsequent election shows, is heartily approved of by the people? The penalty is that the majority invested with legislative and executive powers is transformed into a minority invested with no powers at all. What reason is there in the nature of things why a similar penalty should not be inflicted upon the majority of the upper House, when they reject a measure, which, as a subsequent election shows, is heartily approved of by the people? Why, in this

framing it, he had in his mind Queen Vic-TORIA, who is believed to be as reluctant as was her uncle, WILLIAM IV., to make any material change in the composition of the upper House. The substance of the speech at Edinburgh is that the time has not arrived for an or-

case, also, should not the majority be

transformed into a minority? The trans-

formation is as easy to effect in the one

case as in the other; there is only a differ-

ence of means. In the one case it is effected

by popular election; in the other, it is

brought about by the royal flat, put forth

on the advice of a Prime Minister who is

himself the outcome of the popular election.

This argument, obviously intended to jus-

ify the eventual creation of peers on a

large scale, was not needed to convince Mr.

GLADSTONE'S Radical followers; and we are

probably warranted in thinking that, when

ganized movement against the House of Lords, but that, when it comes, and it may not be distant, Mr. GLADSTONE will know how to direct it.

The Contest in Westchester. Westchester county, New York's northern neighbor, formed a part of the Twelfth Senatorial District under the old apportionment. Rockland, a Democratic county. was joined with it, and the two gave usually about 2,500 Democratic majority, except when the Hon. WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON was the Republican capdidate, and on such occasions it was his custom to be elected. In 1889, Mr. ROBERTSON, an imposing Republican figure in the politics of this State, was last chosen. In 1891 he retired, and CHARLES P. McClelland, a Democrat, was chosen as his successor. Mr. McClelland had been one of the Custom House officers of the first CLEVELAND Administration, and he was twice elected a member of Assembly from Westchester, where he resides. In the State Senate last winter he made some pretence of opposition to his associates in the Democratic caucus on the Senatorial question, the understanding being general among his friends that he did so in furtherance of an agreement that he was to be assisted with Federal patronage in his campaign for renomination, in return for opposing Mr. MURPHY. In these days of controversy, some of it

idle, some of it unwarranted, and some of it absolutely scandalous, over alleged ante-election agreements for Federal patronage, it is difficult to say with positiveness whether the expectations of Mr. McCLELLAND and his friends were based merely on hope, or upon a clear and explicit promise such as marked the Victoria Hotel agreement, of famous memory and up to date of specific fulfilment. However that may be, Senator McClelland and his friends disattached themselves, to the extent which they considered safe, from the regular organization of the State Democracy. They have played, to quote a phrase used at cards, a lone hand, banking, to use another card phrase, upon the support, when needed, of the Federal Administration. No doubt appears to have existed in their minds that this would be forthcoming at the appropriate and critical time; but, unfortunately for their hopes, the Federal nominations which they confidently counted upon in advance of the Senatorial primaries, were hung up, or, as some of the excited partisans express it. the Senator was deserted by the people in

Washington." This is a harsh phrase, and one which does not seem to be warranted by the facts of the case, as they are generally understood. No evidence has been adduced in support of the claim that "the people in Washington"-as those controlling Democratic appointments there are curtly spoken of-had any knowledge of the arrange ment alleged to have been made with Mr. McClelland. There is no evidence. either, that had such an arrangement been entered into hereabouts by individuals claiming authority to make it, it would have seemed incumbent upon the Democratic Administration to fulfil its terms and conditions. Mr. CLEVELAND's views on the subject of

the payment of ante-election services by Federal appointments, are well known. He is unconditionally opposed to such arrangements, and has been deflantly and continuously so for many years. A public office, in his estimate of the matter, is a public trust. It is not a party asset, to be realized on after election day, or a spoil of political warfare to be apportioned to the most vigorous and successful party worker. Accordingly, what reason is there to suppose that any arrange ment such as Mr. McClelland's friends aver existed with regard to West chester county's share of the Federal offices, was ever agreed to, or even ever known of, by Mr. CLEVELAND? There is none at hand. Meanwhile it is to be recorded that the various primary election contests in Westchester have resuited adversely to Mr. McClelland. and favorably to the cause of his opponent or the Senatorial nomination, Mr. ALFREI H. Morris, now Assemblyman from the Second district of Westchester county Mr. Morris, who heartily and cordially supported EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., for Senator in the Democratic caucus in Janu ary, and whose political record is without a taint of disloyalty to the regular State organization, will, from present appearances, get the Senatorial nomination unopposed; and his election will not be more difficult because Westchester is now part of a strong Democratic district. This district is made up of Westchester and Putnam counties and the Twenty-fourth ward of the city of New York. It has a Democratic majority of more than 3,000; and even though our Republican friends again talk of running Judge Robertson from very force of habit, there is no cause for fear that Westchester county will not continue to have a Democratic Senator Thus ends what some Republicans have de scribed as "the Democratic revolt" in West chester county; and so, we dare say, will end so-called Democratic revolts in other parts of the State against the rule of the majority as registered at Democratic primaries and at the polls.

The Other Russell,

The Hon. JOHN EDWARD RUSSELL, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Massachusetts, is probably the most cultivated man that has ever been a candidate for office in that State. He is a man of affairs and a student, a farmer and a collector of Spode, a traveller of elegant leisure, a shrewd money-getter, and a politician who cares more for fun than for office. He is as much at home in a cow yard as in the Somerset Club, and he is more familiar with the works of Caldebon than with the works of ROBERT GRANT He cultivates sheep and literature; he has views on ensilage, and the prints of BARTOLOZZI and EARLOM he does not despise. He inherited some money, we believe, and he made some more. Thus he was able to retire from active business when he was but a youngster, and to see the manners of many men and cities. As Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture he overthrew the traditions of the past, and knew a calf from a camelopard in any direction of the wind. He accepted a nomination to Congress on the plied condition that he was not to be elected, but the people of the district insisted upon electing him; and he distinguished himself in Congress by his readiness and acuteness in debate and by his knowledge of the tariff question.

He declined a renomination to Congress; and we suppose he would have declined the nomination for Governor this year had there not seemed to be a misinformed impression among some of the younger men who might have been selected, that this was not a good year for the Massachusetts Democrats. The moment Mr. RUSSELL found that nobody else wanted the nomina-

tion, and that some Democrats regarded it as a perilous honor, he began to want it. The joy, not the spoil, of the battle lures him. He has not, perhaps, the invincible desire to be in the minority that characterizes the present John Quincy ADAMS, but his spirit is kindred to that which animated this witty and valiant leader of the Democratic forlorn hopes in the Massachusetts of more than twenty vears ago. Mr. Russell's favorite vocation is the study of Spanish literature and history; and he is like the doughty Gothic champions, who were never happy unless they were fighting single-handed against a mob of Moors. He is not so hard up for amusement, that the mere prospect of making political speeches in draughty town halls from platforms full of solemn and somnolent parochial notabilities, can entice him; but here is a plucky Democratic up-hill fight to be made in a Republican State. More than all, there is the great opportunity to preach the true doctrine of the constitutional tariff in the dark places of robber-ridden Massachusetts, and to summon the truculent barons to give up their protected eastles and stop their raids against the majority of the people. Such an opportunity could not be resisted by an

old soldier against protection. Now that the nomination is made, and its strength and popularity are admitted even y the Republicans, the young gentlemen who shrank back from becoming candidates themselves, must feel rather shame-faced. Their timidity, however, has resulted in the advantage of their party. Mr. RUSSELL s as strong in the cities as any other candidate would have been, and stronger in the country than any other candidate would have been; and his ability as a speaker and his long prominence as an opponent of protection make his nomination

singularly appropriate and felicitous. The contest for the Republican nomination for Governor seems to be between the Hon. INDEPENDENCE BALL of Billerica and the Hon. FREDERICK THOMAS GREENHALGE, the MARK TWAIN of the Merrimac, with the chances in favor of Mr. GREENHALGE. While not possessing the statesmanlike qualities of BALL, the Lowell man is full of wit and grit, and can make a speech that rattles and bangs like hall against a greenhouse roof. There ought to be a joint debate between Russell and Greenhalge.

What Should Mr. Van Alen Do?

We copy in another part of this paper : moderate and judicious article in which the editors of the Evening Post present their ideas upon this important sub ject. This article gains something in interest from the connection of Mr. Hor-ACE WHITE with a recent attempt to raise the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and to persuade Mr. VAN ALEN to take back his money and renounce his endeavor to get the office of Ambassador to Italy.

One of the strongest points made by our evening contemporary is the proposition that the President should never give an important office to the man who has given the most money toward electing him. truth of this cannot safely be questioned. It is evident that money must be had for the expenses of election contests, and it is known that every national election draws heavily upon th resources of both the great political parties. But the principle laid down by our contemporary should always control the successful party after the election is over. No great office should ever be bestowed upon a heavy contributor to the election fund. Gen. HARRISON made some sad mistakes while in the Presidency. but the saddest was his appointment of Mr. WANAMAKER to be Postmaster-General.

There is another consideration which our evening contemporary does not mention. but which cannot be omitted from any comprehensive view of this question. President CLEVELAND has nominated Mr. VAN ALEN, and the Senate may confirm the nomination. But what sort of a figure would VAN ALEN make in Rome, with this scandal attached to his appointment. And what sort of satisfaction could be derive from the distinction, with the public everywhere believing, and the public in Rome believing more than anywhere else, that he got his appointment in return for a political donation of fifty thousand dollars?

The violence and fraud that were perpatrated at the opening of the Cherokee Strip are to be made the subject of inquiry by a committee of the House of Representatives. Such an inquiry cannot be of any benefit to the sufferers. The violence and fraud ought to have been prevented, and could easily have been prevented by the Secretary of the In-Preparations for their perpetration were openly made long before the Strip was opened, and the Interior Department must have known all about these preparations. The riolators of law are already enjoying the profits of their crimes; and we do not believe that any resolution of Congress will deprive them of these profits, or will be of any advantage to the people who suffered at their hands.

It is now safe to say that, for this year again, the cholera has been kept out of New York, as it was kept out last year. October, with its cold weather, is at hand, and we can have good assurance that the danger has passed away. It is true that winter does not always put an end to the disease, but it is rarely ever introduced into a country in that season of the year. It prevailed in western Russia all through the last winter, but then it had been epidemic there all through the pre-

Last year a few cases of it were brought to ur harbor, and this year again a few cases of it appeared in Jersey City. The origin of the ersey City cases has not been discovered, but the probability is that the first of the sufferers caught the disease from some infected person aboard ship.

We have had occasion this autumn to be as well satisfied as we were last autumn with the abors of our quarantine and sanitary authorities. The action of Dr. JENKINS has met with universal approval, and has received the unqualified praise of the Marine Hospital Burenu, which gave him all needed assistance. Dr. Ensox of the Health Department has also rendered first-rate service. We were certainly in danger last July, when the cholera was raging in Italy, and when ship loads of immigrants were coming here therefrom. We have certainly been in danger all summer from the Russian immigrants who have been coming from infected regions.

The new British Governor - General of Canada. Lord ABERDEEN, who took office a few days ago, is a man of better abilities and larger experience than his predecessor. We do not know that Canada has had his superior since the time of Lord ELGIN, forty years ago. We trust he will make as good a Governor-General of the provinces as any other foreigner appointed by a European Government could make. He is possessed of a good deal of power, and it may be said that his authority, as the representative of British royalty, is far greater than his power.

His lordship can render service, if it be his high pleasure to render it, in the settlement of sundry questions at issue between Canada and this country. Some of these questions are large and serious, and he will have to take time to think of them. We may suggest without intrusion that he had better not give too much

importance to the prejudices of the smaller officially known as the Queen's Privy Council. Among the thirteen members there are at least ten whose opinions he can afford to dis-

regard, and one of them is the Premier. While his lordship is thinking of the larger questions he may find leisure to attend to sev eral of the lesser ones, including that one of them which has recently been cast into a muddle by Sir John S. D. Thompson, K. C. M. G. Q. C. of the Queen's Privy Council. We mean the question concerning the inspection at Quebec of those alien immigrants who land there on the way to this country. Our Government had offered to enter into an agreement on the subject when Thompson refused to ratify it. We are very sure that Lord ABER-DEEN knows how to bring about a change in THOMPSON'S mind.

Governor FLOWER has had an unusually fine time this year at the county fairs which he has attended. He must have seen at least a dozen of them this September, and he has made speeches at them which have instructed and pleased all hearers. He never repeats a speech, but gives a new one at every fair. In his speeches of this month he has dwelt upon agriculture, stock raising, farm implements, fruit growing, the care of horses. the public economics and finances, improved methods of farming, State taxes and expenditures, poultry culture, the best breeds of swine and sheep, handiwork for women, the need of new schoolhouses, and other things of interest to the multitudes of people in attendance upon

the fairs, as exhibitors or as observers. His speeches on these occasions are not in defence of the Democratic party, or in reprobation of the Republican party; they are acceptable to men of all parties. They are the speeches of a man who is a business man, a farmer, a stock-raiser, a thinker and a statesman, interested in everything that concerns the people of the great State of which he is the popular Governor. There never was a Governor of New York who could make better speeches at county fairs than those which Governor Roswell P. Flower has made this

would go to these county fairs. The rural folk would enjoy their company as much as they would enjoy that of the rural folk. They would be able to learn more from the farmers than the farmers would learn from them. Most city people are horribly ignorant of country life and ways. There are several of these fairs near the city

just now. Up at White Plains, the eighth annual fair of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester county is open this week. It is a grand one. Over at Mineolo this week, there is the fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society, about which the Long Island poet, BLOODGOOD CUTTER, has composed a poem containing these lines:

The exhibits are really a great show. To see them I advise my friends to go."

There is also a fair at Trenton, in New Jer sey, this week, and it is an inter-State fair, as rich a one as Trenton ever saw. There are yet other fairs within an hour's journey from New York city. We wish that two or three hundred thousand of our cribbed citizens would visit them. If they should do so, they would be wiser all the rest of their life.

THE VAN ALEN CASE.

ome Timely and Judicious Views About This Interesting Question.

From the Evening Post of Testerday The charge that Mr. Van Alen of Rhode Island has received the nomination for the Italian mission in return for a contribution of \$50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund last fall has been current for some months. It was, we believe. first set affoat early in the winter, owing to the positive announcement of Mr. Van Alen and his friends that he was to have the mission. The uncharitable then promptly came forward and said that he was to have it in virtue of a "bargain" with Mr. W. C. Whitney This bargain Mr. Van Alen vigorously denied from the beginning, while admitting the large contribution. But several friends of the Administration protested privately to the l'residen against the nomination before it was made, on the ground that, whether there was a bargain the ground that, whether there was a bargain or not, the bestowal of a great place on a man who has made an extraordinary large contribution in aid of his election—a sum which would be a fortune to the vast majority of American citizens—would inevitably be considered by the public a quid pro quo, that is, an appointment to office for a pecuniary consideration.

sideration.

It must not be forgotten that while it is important in a republic that justice and offices should not be sold, it is even more important that the jeeple should not have any reason for believing that they are sold. On this principle Mr. Cleveland, we think, acted in his first term. He disappointed the expectations of savaral

believing that they are sold. On this principle Mr. Cleveland, we think, acted in his first term. He disappointed the expectations of several gentlemen who had made large donations in money to his campaign chest, and thus incurred their enmity, but, although the appointments would have been fit, his best friends and admirers warmly approved of his course. One of the strongest of his claims on public confidence and reaject in fact, in 1888, when he came up for redicction, was his freedom from the alliances with and obligations to rich men, which have proved the bane of the Republican party and finally largely contributed to its overthrow.

Mr. Whitney, whose name has been mixed up in the affair a good deal, comes out this morning in a long letter, and denies the "bargain," and alleges that when Mr. Van Alen gave his money there was no conversation between them as to his having the mission to Italy or any other office; that Mr. Van Alen never mentioned the subject to him, and that he had made no contracts for office during the canvass, and had never called on Mr. Cleveland to fulfil any campaign contract, and had assured Mr. Cleveland that he was under no obligation to him to appoint Mr. Van Alen rand alter dated May 11, which denies that he had "ver stated that he was to have a diplomatic position in exchange for money subscribed by him for political purposes." The most important part of the letter, however, is this: iant part of the letter, nowever, is this;
There was absolutely no understanding between
myself and any one that I should have any office under
the dovernment. What was said on the suice was
said after the election in November less, and we
merely an expression of a wish on my just and a
promise of assistance in carrying out my wishes,

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This is worth all the other documents in the case, and is in fact the only one of any importance. Mr. Van Alen here admits by impileation the large money subscription. About the exact amount there is a curious reticence on all sides. Mr. Whitney "does not feel at liberty to state it," but why not state it if it was "a piece of very patriotic, generous, and cordial support of the party in the late campaign?" What is there to conceal about it if the making of it was a creditable thing to Mr. Van Alen? Although it is wise and right for a rich man to contribute largely to the party funds, there seems to be some mysterious impropriety in letting the party know how much he gave. Mr. Van Alen also admits that after the election, won in part at least, according to Mr. Whitney, by Mr. Van Alen's timely pecuniary aid, he "expressed a wish on his part," presumably to Mr. Whitney, for something not named, but presumably from Mr. Whitney, "a promise of assistance in carrying out his wishes." This promise was probably carried out by Mr. Whitney, consecued in the place for various reasons, prominent among them "his patriotic, generous, and cordial support in the canvass, when friends were few and calls were great." There can be no question as to what this means.

when friends were few and calls were great." There can be no question as to what this means.

The real issue in this matter has been clouded by the charge that there was a formal "hargain" between Mr. Whitney and Mr. Van Alen. There evidently was nothing of the kind. Had there been, it would have been the first of its kind. Such bargains are never made. Mr. Van Alen gave a large sum of money, and when the election was over he mentioned something he would like to have, and got promise of assistance in getting it. Here is the transaction as described by himself and Mr. Whitney. Some confusion has also heen created by personal attacks on Mr. Van Alen of a very gross character. They have been disgraceful. He is a gentleman, and a man of more accomplishments and greater fitness for the place than, we venture to say, any of his predecessors since Mr. Marsh. But he has one fatal disqualification, and that is the contribution of a large sum to aid in the election of the appointing officer. No explanations, or denials, or feats of interpretation will get over this. The last man in the country to whom the President of the finited States should give a great office is the man who has given most money toward electing him. The bestowal of offices on persons who support the party with great sums of money may. In some cases, be innocent, but nothing but a total change in human nature would prevent it very soon making every office, including the Presidency, an article of merchandise. The enormous venality into which the Republican party was plunged in order to maintain the tariff was one of our strongest arguments for its expulsion from power. Let us not begin thus early to copy its errors or its quibbles.

Its Perpiralities, All of Which Can Be Set-

ordering the deportation of unregistered hinese residents. The new Chinese Minister s anxiously watching the course of events. and many despatches respecting it are sent by him to the Pekin Government, for the information of Viceroy Li, who is the practical ruler of the great empire, and who is deeply concerned about the anti-Chinese legislation of the United States. The imperial Minister now in Washington is a man of calmer temper and more tact than his predecessor; he is secretive, as are all Chinese officials; he never indulges in any language that is undiplomatic or offensive, and his dignity is as marked as his suavity. He is familiar with Chinese-American treaties and negotiations not less than with the Chinese legislation of Congress and the policy of our Government; he has made himself acquainted with American sentiment respecting Chinese exclusion, and he is aware of the part played by the Six Chinese Companies of California in preventing our Chinese residents from obeying the Registradon act. In short, he is far better informed about the Chinese-American case than was his predecessor in office, and there is reason to believe that he is more desirous to bring about a settlement of it that shall be acceptable to the Governments of both countries He could by the utterance of a very few words make all the Chinese United States hasten to the registration offices, and thus end the troubles that have arisen from the Geary enactment; but it would, of course, be necessary that these words of his should receive the sanction of the Viceroy in Pekin, and it is yet doubtful whether that sanction can be obtained. It is possible that Secretary Gresham may be able to present the case to him in such a way that his mind will be favorably influenced, and that the obstructive policy of his Government will be reversed. This would be the happiest possible solution of our Chinese question. It We wish that more of the people of this place would not give any real inconvenience to the Chinese among us: it would be satisfactory to the anti-Chineso element of the Pacific coast: would secure the safety of the American missionaries and merchants in China; it would put an end to the disturbing threats of retaliation that have been raised in Pekin, and it would be the means of bringing about the it would be the means of bringing about the restoration of the most friendly relations between the two countries. If Minister Yang Yu desires to serve his Government better than it was served by Minister Kow Yin, he will give heed to those suggestions of prudence which were disregarded by his immediate predeces. For There is very little doubt that the change of Chinese Ministers here was in the interest of peace.

of Chinese Ministers here was in the interest of peace.

Judicial orders for the deportation of unregistered Chinese have been Issued from courts in the States of California, Oregon, and Washington. There are about one hundred of them under arrest at this time in these States. Soveral of them have already been shipped back to Chins. In a limited way the Geary act has been enforced, and the demands for its immediate enforcement against all offenders are strongly supported in Congress. On the 23d inst. Attorney-General Oliney officially instructed Federal Marshals and their deputies that the warrants issued by courts in Chinese cases before them must be promptly served, and orders for deportation must be executed to the extent of any funds available for that purpose; but he held that, under cortain circumstances, an appeal might be taken. The Government has felt more especially impolled to peremptory action under the law in recent times by reason of the anti-Chinese riots that have taken place in California and other States of the Pacific coast, against which the Chinese Government is unquestionably justified in making direct remonstrance. There is no doubt that the Minister here has sent official accounts of these riots to Pekin, and it is certainly to the discredit of the United States that the State authorities have permitted them to take place, and have failed to protection against mod fury. There is a bill before the Senate, introduced by Senator Doiph of Oregon, providing for an appropriation of \$500,000 to enable the Treasury Department to enforce the Geary law; but, on account of the pressure of other questions, no action has been taken in it by Secretary Carlisie, for the reason that he believes the appropriation may not be needed, and both Secretary Gresham and Attorney-General Oliney are active and carlists and both secretary Gresham and Attorney-General Oliney are Judicial orders for the deportation of unreg-

liste, for the reason that he believes the appropriation may not be needed, and both Secretary Gresham and Attorney-General Oiney are said to entertain the same opinion.

Several bills have been introduced into Congress at this extra session for the repeal or amendment of the Geary law, but it is unlikely that the passage of any one of them will be brought about. Our anti-Chinese legislation has been strengthened at least twice since the enactment of the first law for the prohibition of Chinese immigration, and there has never once been any relaxation of its severity. The American people at large, as has been made evident by the course of lexislation, do not desire that it shall be relaxed.

The President comprehends the situation, as does the Chinese Minister, Yang Yu, through whose agency, it is to be hoped, all its difficulties may be surmounted.

THE SILVER QUESTION. A Compromise Might Pass the Seasts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.-What was regarded as decidedly significant is the observation by a Senator who has been counted on for silver repeal, namely:

'It now looks as though repeal would have to come, if it comes at all, under other conditions than those under which it is now dragging along in the Senate, and has been dragging, apparently, downward to where it would be difficult to resurrect it. If business men and financial centres wish to do something fo repeal, let them tell the President it would be mise that would sacrifice nothing vital, as he can do any day. What is wanted is the substance that is in the repeal measure. The form is nothing.

This is the sentiment that is in the minds of more than one repealer, in the Senate as well

Not Mr. Herman Ocirichs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. In the report of the Ellison-Henriques trial, contained in your columns of this morning, a person named Oelrichs is mentioned as having been concerned and acting the part of a mutual friend.

friend.

I beg to say that I was not that person. I was not on terms with either of the rarties at the time, and have never spoken with them in relation to this affair.

Hequesting that you will favor me by publishing the above, I remain yours respectfully.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28,

The Waters Provide for the Unemployed. From the Souttle Post-Intelligencer

Snohomish, Sept. 13.—It is perhaps a godsend to many people in this country that 1833 is what is generally termed "fish year." Under the present prostration of business, the hundreds present prostration of business the hundreds who are out of employment and means of support are replenishing their larders with salmon from the various streams, which are practically alive with the finny tribe. As a rule "fish season," as know to residents along these western Washington streams, comes around every three years. During this period the haddock salmon enter the rivers from the sound, ascending these streams to spawn, and are immediately followed by immense schools of salmon trout.

Found a Nugget Worth 8983,50.

Los Angeles, Sept. 15.—One of the handsomest nuggets of gold ever brought into Los Angeles was shown here to-day by John S. Reed. a well-known California miner, who has lately been prospecting in the gold district forty miles northeast of Mojave. The nugget weights exactly fifty-six and one-half ounces, and is worth \$183,50. It is in appearance like a medium-sized cobblestone, and has evidently been twice as big as it now is, for there is a mark showing where half of it has been broken off. Mr. Heed unfortunately could not find the missing half.

From Fresh

The Rector Did you ever hear of the theory that people will have the same vocations in the next world as they had in this?

The Widow—I don't believe my husband will. He was an ice dealer.

Accepted. From Posts

The Count—Do you think you could support my wife in the style to which she has been accustomed?
Would-be Father-in-law—I will do my best.
The Count—Then take me and be happy I

THE CHINESE-AMERICAN QUESTION, HATTIAN EXILES WARN UNCLE SAM. He to Meminded that the Lion May Be

The Atlas line steamship Dorian, which ar-WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.-The Secretary of rived on Wednesday, brings news from Ja-maica of intense excitement in Hayti over State is perplexed over the Chinese question, which becomes more complicated with each successive decision of the California courts the published report that this Government intends to send a fleet of war ships to Port-au-Prince to back up a demand soon to be made for the cession to the United States of Mole St. Nicolas as a coaling station. The islanders, it is said, are greatly wrought up over the rumored naval display. The agents of tien Manigat, especially, are said to be playing on the patriotism of the natives, in an attempt to persuade them that President Hippolyle is secretly in favor of ceding the Mole, and is at

heart an annexationist. Manigat's revolutionary bureau is at Kingston, Jamaica, and thence have emanated during the past year or more appeals to the peaple to overthrow Hippolyte and put in his place Gen. Manigat. Most of these proclamations have been published in The Sun, and a copy of the paper having reached Port au-Prince, one of the local newspapers reprinted the article, much to the discomiture of the President.

President.
The exiles have taken advantage of the lit.
In literal of the caused by the rumor of the coming of an American fleet to issue mother proclamation. It is in French and translated is as follows:

translated is as follows:

Fixiow Cirizens: A few months ago the men who will soon be piaced in power by the will of the pengacalled you to arms that you might bear feel the much farm who has usually to might bear feel the much farm who has usually not be mister, and seal and by which he now would sell to our bitterest enemies the land of our fathers.

Tour nonest souls relused to believe in such black designs, and you healtared to act. You believe that the man who has thus far hestfated at nothing would stop at such an act of treason. May not will that your bestation be not the cause of the dismemberment of the republic:

republic: While you were inling yourselves into security by this false hope, this man's faithful servant at Washington, Minister Clourest Hacutjens, was negatiating with be American people to yield up a part of your serving rights.

the American people to yield up a part of your sovering rights. American press has spoken of this Minister as yieldindmacy. And now a new Minister has just been appointed by the United States and it is his operation of the Minister has just been appointed by the United States and it is his operation of the transport of the States and it is his operation of such a crime. And as it is yet time, let us all swear that Hayth shall remain intact, free, independent and indivisible; Let us raise our averagine hands from mine end of the republic to the other to crisk this information and it let him who comes from across to child apart of our land find men in power win will refuse ha demands, and who will show to this great republic of the other that if need be the tion may be study by the gnat.

The remains about a float being sout to Martis Engles.

The rumor about a fleet being sent to Havit doubtless grew out of the report that Minister Smythe would be taken to Port-au-Prin e in a man-of-war. All our Ministers to Havit have travelled thither on war ships, for the simple reason that there is no direct line of steamships to the island.

SUNBEAMS.

-Mrs O. P. Payne of Gainesville, Ga., killed thirrees rattlesnakes in the lot around her home, with a piece of fence rail, a few days ago. They averaged about

in mankind to advertise in the local newspaper for the recovery of a tengalion keg of blackberry brandy, which he lost out of his wagon on the highway. —An old Maune daherman has been living in a dory all summer, cruising about Penobscot Bay catching and curing 5sh. He has camped in rough fashion at the miands, hasn't slept in a bed since lest May, an

-In California during the second week of this month nearly five million pounds of fruit were shipped by railroad from Nanta Clara county alone. Of this amount nearly three and a half million pounds, including 808,040 pounds of Bartlett pears, came East

-"In Brooklyn the other day," said a man. "I saw omething that I had never seen before, and that was vender seiling live chickens. He had them in crates on a wagon, and he cried them just as he might have eried anything else: 'Chickens! Live chickens! —Some of the people in Oregon are already beganning to overhaul their cutters and aleighs. Snow flew

briskly in Marion county on Sept. 9, whitening the tops of the hills. In some places the snow fall ex-tended far down on the mountain sides, and almost -Washington's hop crop this year is one of the larg-

est and finest ever known. It is estimated at about 50,000 bales. Germany reports the shortest hon crop for half a century, and, while the Washington farmer are not rejoicing in the German hop growers' misfor tune, they think it is an especially fine season fo

American hops.

Some smart storekeepers of Tacoma, Wash, hit on

Some smart storekeepers of tacoma, Wash, hit on ing little wafer posters on coins, like labels on pil boxes. They secured a sure and wide circulation for their advertisements, and the acheme worked well until a few days ago, when the Treasury Departmen notified the local authorities that the practice was il legal, and it was stopped.

-A miner came into Mojave, Cal., a few days age with a nugget of gold weighing five pounds, which he had taken from his placer claim at Red Rock Canon, some forty miles east of Mojave. It assayed nearly \$1,100 worth of free gold. Five weeks before a nugge weighing over two pounds, and assaving over \$400 worth of gold, was found in the same placer region There is much excitement, and miners are flocking to

the fields in great numbers. -An instance of the transformation of an epithet to a word of totally different meaning is that of the term applied to those impecuations hangers on about fard tables who surreptitiously appropriate the checks of more optient blayers. The term "check guernia" which originated perhaps at the Mexican monte tables, and was applied fittingly to these petty skirmishers about the big fighting of the game, in time become

check gorills," by which name they have long best known in the gambling bouses of the far West,

"On a blue car in Fourteeth street this marning," said a citizen, "I saw a woman who was so beautiful that all the people in the ctr sat and looked at her. And this did not seem impertment, for she was so far beyond the common that she was one of those upon shom everybody is privileged to gaze. When she left the car all the passengers followed her with their eyes, and even the car driver turned to look too, no mean tribute either, for standing as he does all day upon the front platform and looking with an eye for fares

mon the panorama of lovely women on either side walk, the car driver is a connot seur of beauty."

—The defeated and sorely disappointed majority of the army of boomers that raced into the Cherokee Strip and battled for claims there a week or so since has been straggling out again masorry retreat into Kansas and Texas since a couple of days or so after the open ing. Thousands have been brought out on the same cars that carried them in. Many bundreds have passed through Arkansas City in wagons and on horseback, while a great number of unfortunates has been and still are tramping it back. It has been a patiful process sion, for the disgust and dejection of the majority, many of them homeseckers, and not more speculators,

are beyond expression. -"Throwing our lines from our boat alongs de the breakwater at Canarsie, inst week, said the augier, we had no luck at fishing, but, loosing past the point f a little grassy island down the long channe south west and seaward, we beheld a striking intrage At distant Rockaway the several scattered houses ordered scattered houses ordered scattered houses or the low wooded peninsula new sp peared as isolated structures high above the water, the trees behind them being invision. This was the appearance to us when sit ind on the thwarfs, bul, strange to say, merely by rising to our feet the illusion. was dispelled by the fringe of trees doming fully inte

view with the houses in their natural position

One of the most smusing and interesting thin. I
saw in the capital," and a gentleman who returned
a day or two since from a visit to Washington. Was a mechanic trundling himself and his kit and outfor to work on a bicycle. Bicycling, by the way, seemed to me to be the chief means of locomotion in Washington. This man had his cost off and was astride a pneumatic tired safety. Fastened in front of the machine on a convenient rest, were his bag of tools, his lunch pan-and his cost, while slung across his shoulders, in a manner that made it balance perfectly, was a ladder at least thirty feet long. As he turned into Pennsylvania avenue created something of a sensation, but he bow(e) along seemingly oblivious of everything, especially of the people who dodged his ladder."

-The house boat idea, in a bumble way, is a favorite and growing one, and all sorts of queer aquatic looking people in primitively rigged aloops and schoole's apend the warm senson in the sounds and bays here abouts. Many of these craft are from ports a long war south their owners having chosen this method of taing a northern outing. Long Island affords favoru-harbers. The cabin of one sloop which lay moore! against the Canarsie breakwater was a canva- trai amidehips, an all-sufficient shelter for the party of young men and women aboard. Sailing their eraft independently in and out among the flue yachts, these water gypsies thoroughly enjoy their sea wandering Like the Pike county emigrant with his white topped

"pratrie schooner," they enjoy to keep a moving.

"I was decidedly a grim ornament." said the av-ciety young man, "that I saw recordly at the house." a well-known civil engineer whose dareer had some time been in the Bocky Mountains It was a neckla composed of the finger nails of a young stong bra slain by a Ute warrior, who, with the scaip of his v im. bad taken this trophy of his prowess. Strange say, this necklade was intrinsically very handsome. The characteristic shapeliness of the Indian's arm soft hand, ideally perfect even to the finger tips was thus trated in this barbarous mements. The necklace ten pleces was in color a vital brown, suggesting more than anything class a string of acorns. he removed is appearance was it from any forbidding suggestions of the savage deed it recorded that the genuinely geniand refined woman to whom it was shown handled longingly, and begged of the owner that M he ever go .